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ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a30-3]

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[a31]

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Extra Car at 11.45 p.m.SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Hongkong 16th June, 1911. 545

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[a733-5]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a591]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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P. O. Box 34. Telephone No. 12.HONGKONG OFFICES: 10A, DES VIGNES ROAD
LONDON OFFICES: 131, FLEET STREET, EC**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1911.

The situation developed in Japan's foreign politics by reason of the conclusion of the revised Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an interesting one, more especially when it is taken in conjunction with the conditions prevailing before the treaty was revised. As is now known, Japan has taken exception to a clause in the contract of the Chinese Currency Loan, the particular clause which meets with Japan's displeasure being the one which provides that in the event of any further loan being required the capitalists interested in the original loan will have prior rights over those of any other country. This Japan holds, perhaps rightly, as giving those capitalists a monopoly, which, as the greater part of the loan is to be spent in the development of Manchuria, she fears may lead to the undermining of her influence in those provinces. The matter is complicated by the fact that the loan is entirely a private one, in which the four Powers, of which the capitalists are nationals, have taken no official part. Nevertheless, in view of any other possible procedure, Japan has brought the matter officially before the Government of the United States, while Russia, which as another Power directly concerned is acting jointly in the matter, has approached Germany. The other two Powers concerned in the loan—Great Britain and France—being allies of Japan and Russia, respectively, have not yet been approached, it being evidently thought that they will raise no objection to any arrangements acceptable to the others.

The Japanese negotiations with the United

States on this matter have become inextricably associated in the popular mind with the effects of the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and—perhaps, not altogether wrongly—if it is suggested that Japan, even if unwillingly, will be drawn into the general scheme of arbitration treaties devised by President TAFT. As has been astutely pointed out, Japan cannot very well ask the United States to again pledge herself to abstain from everything of an aggressive or politically ambitious nature in Manchuria, since this would cast doubt on the United States' former numerous assertions as to the policy of the open door and equal opportunity in China. Yet the protest against the clause in the loan contract is primarily founded on a fear of United States' aggression, and it will task all Japan's diplomatic ingenuity to show this is not the case.

We thus have the curious position of the United States being removed outside the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by the recent revision, and yet remaining Japan's foremost and most dreaded competitor in that part of China where she holds most sway. Japan's weakness is a financial weakness, and she feels naturally that, opposed to a wealthy country like the United States, she stands in an inferior position. Any loans she makes to China she can only do by going abroad to find the money, so that the loans are endorsed from the outset as merely of a political character. The United States loans, on the other hand, are of a bona-fide commercial character, a fact which adds to, rather than detracts from, their political value. How this situation is to be met is troubling Japanese publicists, and many suggestions have been made, all tending towards some rapprochement with the United States. There is a general idea that Japan is averse to forming arbitration treaties, founded on her alleged soreness over the decisions given against her in matters she has referred to arbitration. This hardly seems possible. Japan's worst experience of arbitration was in the House-Tax question, where her claim to impose taxes on property held under perpetual lease was disallowed. This was really such a trivial question, however involving, as it did, only a matter of a few thousand yen, it is impossible to believe that the Japanese Government should have taken it so seriously to heart as to actually think it a ground for rejecting all arbitration in future. The spirit of the age is in the direction of arbitration, and Japan cannot afford to fall behind the times. There is, however, a further question, and that is, how far an arbitration treaty with the United States would meet Japan's needs. What Japan really wants from the United States is an acknowledgment of her paramount influence in South Manchuria, but this is not the remotest hope of her obtaining. At the most some such vague clause as that appearing in the revised Anglo-Japanese Alliance, whereby Japan's interests in Eastern Asia are recognised, might be expected. But this could not appear in an arbitration treaty, which, while binding Japan to settle all disputes in a peaceful manner, would still leave the door open for financial operations in Manchuria. An alliance by which each side bound itself to recognise the territorial rights of the other in the Pacific and in East Asia would, indeed, meet the case, but if Japan objects to arbitration the United States has a still stronger objection to "entangling foreign alliances." The United States being excluded from the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, however, it is generally felt that Japan must do something to arrive at an *entente* with that country, and it will be interesting to see how Japan works out the problem. It has been asserted that the danger of friction between the two countries was as great before the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as it is now, but this is only true in a way. Japan then had the support of Great Britain, which, if only as a moral support, gave her confidence in dealing with foreign Powers. To-day she has the support only in so far as European countries are concerned, and the danger of friction in that direction has been reduced to a minimum. It is from the United States that she now fears the greatest competition, and while her relations with the Government remain perfectly friendly, recent history shows that there are many directions in which friction may arise.

The plague return yesterday, was again inscribed "nil."

We regret to learn that Mr. E. Jones Hughes is lying seriously ill at the Peak Hospital.

During the last few days numerous gas burners have been stolen from MacDonnell Road and the Peak.

The case in which Mr. Wood fined the master of a lighter belonging to the Wharf and Godown Co. \$100 for having a fire on board his boat while carrying dangerous goods, was reopened at the Magistracy yesterday, and his Worship cancelled the fine.

The *Telemachus*, which arrived from Saigon on Wednesday, brought 91 deportees from Saigon. Another 23 arrived from Singapore on the same day, by the *Hong Wan I*. They were taken over by the police, and will be transferred to China as opportunity offers.

The fairly large attendance at Byssack's new Circus last night witnessed a performance remarkable for its all-round excellence. The lengthy programme was one of varied and pleasing items, all of which won the admiration of patrons.

Sir William Churchill, the eminent physician, announced on July 20th at the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund that the relationship that cancer bears to the animal in which it occurs is an individual one. In plain words, that cancer is "not catching" and "cancer houses" cannot exist. He mentioned that in China the men are very liable to cancer of the gutlet, but in women the disease is unknown, the reason being that the men bolt their rice when it is very hot, being served first, while the women have to wait, and then the rice is cool and non-irritating.

The display given by Fillis' Circus at the Skating Rink is well worth seeing. Ajax, the wonderful contortionist, gives an unique entertainment and causes one to wonder at the elasticity of his body and limbs. Zeno's juggling is remarkable for the dexterity with which it is compassed, while the Australian thoroughbred horses are put through a performance which their trainee could have only taught them to accomplish after considerable and patient labour.

Then there are clever performances by other animals, while mirth is provided by the comical clowns Piccole and Fiori. For the full list of attractions the reader is referred to the advertisement on page 4.

At a time when we are having a dingo day, thoughts revert to the reservoirs. The Water Return for the 1st August has just been received. On that date there were 595,956,000 gallons of water in the reservoirs of the island, which is about seventy-one million gallons more than last year. The consumption during the month of August represented 25.1 gallons per head per day, as compared with 22.6 last year. At the Kowloon reservoir the water stored is given as 250,200,000 as compared with 87,533,000 last year. All the reservoirs were "below overflow" except Tytan Intermediate, which was level. Since the 1st of August we have had more than 35 inches of rain. There can be no danger therefore of a water famine, even if we get no more rain this year.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 16th.

NOTES ON THE RECENT OUTBREAK.
The number of guards and civil officials who were hurt on Sunday was eighteen, and all these cases have been placed under the care of Dr. Swan at the Pok Choi Hospital. Yesterday a deputy went to this institution, and shared out the sum of \$140 among the wounded as compensation.

The bombs which did so much damage were thrown from a tailor's shop, and after the outrage the proprietor of this shop was arrested. He has been able to prove his innocence, as the revolutionaries entered his shop under the pretence of looking at some clothes. He has since been released, but before he was liberated his fellow-traders in the street drew up a petition in his behalf which was sent to the authorities.

It is said that before the attempted murder took place the Admiral received several letters warning him that the rebels were about to assassinate him. It will also perhaps be remembered that before the rising of a few months ago the Viceroy also received letters warning him of what was about to happen. Thus it appears that the revolutionary camp is not wholly free from traitors—a fact which must be of some consolation to the Government.

SOLDIER EXECUTED.

Yesterday, by order of the military, a corporal belonging to one of the regiments stationed here was taken to the execution ground and there beheaded. By some it was supposed that this man had had a hand in the outrage on the Admiral, but it transpires that the man had been spreading revolutionary doctrine among his comrades, and for this crime he was sentenced to death.

POLICE FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

In many of the country places no proper police exist, the only force for the protection of the people being the old fashioned village watchmen who are often decrepit and useless and are even sometimes in league with bad characters. The new Police Taotai has recently sent dispatches to all the districts. Magistrates asking how many towns and villages in the respective districts are not yet policed. He also invites these Magistrates to hold conferences with the local gentry for the purpose of raising funds to establish police forces in all these places. It is also the intention of the Taotai to send a certain number of those students who have graduated from the Police College to their native districts in order that they may take charge of police affairs therein.

MANUFACTURING ARMS.

Because of the unsettled state of this province, where the depredations of banditti and the fear of revolutionists keep the people in a continual state of alarm, the Viceroy has ordered that the Provincial Arsenal shall cast and fit up two machine-guns monthly and that several thousand rounds of ammunition for these weapons shall also be manufactured. The cost will exceed £15,000 monthly, and the Board of War at Peking has already granted permission for this expenditure.

TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

London, August 17th.

The trains will be worked with flags by signallers.

The Foot Guards from Pirbright have been ordered to come to London. It is stated that they will be used to protect public buildings and the Royal palaces.

The Gordons have left Colchester and are proceeding to Shiffield, and the West Yorkshire Regiment and the Fourth Hussars are following.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

The manager of the Midland Railway in a statement says that the Government having assured them of ample protection the Companies were prepared to give effective though restricted strike service.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill announced a fresh difficulty in the London dock strike, owing to the men insisting that only union hands shall be taken on at Albert Dock. He emphasized the violence of the mob at Liverpool, and stated that the soldiers were compelled to fire. He said that business at Manchester was at a standstill. Two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry were in readiness in case of trouble.

LATER.

Mr. Lansbury and other Labour M.P.'s denounced the brutality of using soldiers. (Opposition protests.) He suggested that the soldiers should have fired at the legs of the people, and proceeded to criticise the action of the troops.

Mr. Churchill refused to comment on what had been done in circumstances of great difficulty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lansbury concluded by shouting at the Opposition, "Express of blood-thirsty scoundrels."

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government was dealing with the whole question with a view to preventing the shortening of the industrial warfare.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the Opposition would give the Government every support in carrying out the law.

LATER.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald severely criticised Mr. Churchill's attitude. The conduct of the police, he said, made one's blood boil. If it were true that an officer shot a man through the head, he should be tried for murder. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated anything which would make the task of Mr. Buxton and Mr. Churchill more difficult.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the railway trouble and laid emphasis on the fact that giving twenty-four hours' notice was a mistake, because it made negotiation impossible. Consequently, he appealed to the men not to carry out their threat till the machinery of the Board of Trade could come into operation, otherwise they would alienate public sympathy. He concluded by stating that the Government must at all costs protect the railways and the food supply.

LATER.

HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT.
The railway situation, which was most gloomy yesterday evening owing to the impression that the companies would refuse to meet the men's demands, brightened somewhat late last night on the announcement that the heads of the Railway Unions had accepted Mr. Buxton's invitation to come to London to-day and confer.

It is inferred from this that the strike will, in any case, be postponed.

Moreover Mr. Lloyd George, at the close of the sitting of the House of Commons, said he was hopeful of a settlement of a situation which was serious, but not alarming.

LATER.

The executive of the railway men has resolved not to settle the present dispute unless the lockout at Liverpool and elsewhere was removed, and all the men were reinstated.

The cruiser *Worrior* has arrived at Liverpool, and two more warships are expected.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The War Office have taken the greatest precautions to ensure the working of the railways in the event of a strike. Every military station has been warned to have its men mobilised, and 25,000 soldiers at Aldershot are ready to go to London to be stationed along the lines to the south and north.

The Chinese government has granted permission for the British and French troops to be stationed in the province of Kiangsu.

TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PRO-GRAMME.

London, August 17th.

At a luncheon given at the National Liberal Club Mr. Birrell paid a warm tribute to Mr. Asquith for leading the party to victory on behalf of a free constitution based on a system of representative government. He called upon the party to support the Government next session to carry Home Rule.

Mr. Asquith intended to make a great pronouncement of policy at this luncheon, but was absent owing to throat trouble.

LATER.

It is officially stated that Parliament will adjourn on the 18th inst.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

London, August 17th.

The Right Reverend John Wordsworth, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Salisbury since 1885, is dead.

STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURES.

London, August 17th.

Three small failures have occurred on the Stock Exchange of firms which dealt chiefly in American stocks.

FROM THE MANILA "CARENEWS."

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.

Secretary Knox, of the State Department, to-day announced diplomatic nominations to Germany, Italy, and Japan. Ambassador John G. A. Leishman is transferred from Rome to Berlin to the post relinquished by Dr. David Jayne Hill. Ambassador Thomas J. O'Brien leaves the Japanese Embassy at Tokyo and goes to Italy, and Charles Page Bryan is named for the Japanese post. Arthur M. Beatty is appointed Minister to Cuba.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel Murray & Co., in their latest Piece Goods Report, referring to certain "worlds encouraging remarks" appearing in a Manchester paper says: As we have recently pointed out, the Japanese competition in the Far East Piece Goods market is a most serious consideration for the Lancashire mill owners, as well as the American makers, and both sections could well do with the trade that the new rival is acquiring year by year in rapidly increasing quantities.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the good season may now be considered over and communications will shortly be in full working order again, and it is to be hoped that the heart-rending stories of death and destruction that inventive minds are able to conjure up whenever necessary will be found to have been very much overdrawn; at the same time it must be admitted that there has been a lot of suffering and an anxious time for many, also that trade has been very much upset by the flooded state of the great water course during the past eight or ten weeks.</p

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:

HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR, Sir FREDERICK JOHN DEATHY LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCE MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. ANDERSON, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. W. D. BARNES (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN, C.M.G. (Registrar-General).

Hon. Captain F. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. F. A. HEWETT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.

Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGU EDE.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 52 and 53, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 13), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK asked the following questions standing in his name:

1. Will the Government lay upon the table a printed paper containing a progress diagram, showing the work done on the Typhoon Refuge up to the 30th June, 1911, and will the Government thereafter lay upon the table a similar paper showing the progress made during each successive period of six months?

2. Will the Government explain why the work on the Tsim Sha Tsui Market is proceeding so slowly? When will the Market be ready for use?

3. What information can the Government give to the Council with reference to the prospects of the erection of a Wireless Telegraph Station on an Island of the Pratas Group?

4. What information can the Government give to the Council with reference to the prospects of a Wireless Telegraph Station being established in this Colony? Has the Government of this Colony or have the Home Authorities on behalf of the Government of this Colony entered into any and what engagements with any and what authority, corporation, company or firm with reference to the erection of such station?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as follows:

1. The diagram asked for will be prepared and laid on the table at an early date and thereafter at the end of each period of six months. It will take the form of a cross-section of the breakwater, which constitutes the main item of the contract and is responsible for fully 80 per cent. of the cost of the work.

2. The hon. member is requested to repeat the statement at next meeting. Inquiries are in progress.

3. The Chinese Minister of Posts and Communications informed Sir J. Jordan in a letter dated the 24th May last that telegraphic instructions had been sent to complete the purchase of the wireless installation for Pratas Island without delay and to proceed with its erection.

4. His Excellency the Governor will make a statement with regard to this question.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

His EXCELLENCE—Gentlemen, the question which has been asked by my learned and hon. friend on my left is one the importance of which I recognise very fully myself, and its importance has been recognised by the whole community, as evidenced by the questions which have been asked in this Council from time to time and also by the correspondence which has taken place between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government. I think, therefore, it would be more in consonance with the wishes of the Council if I made a somewhat longer statement than can be contained in the four corners of an answer to the question. On April 20th last a question was asked in this Council, and the Government gave as full a reply as it was possible to do at the time. I would like for a moment to remind hon. members what the outline of the answer was. I said, in the first place, that the question at issue comprised two very difficult matters, namely, the installation of a high-power station and the installation of a low-power station. With regard to the high-power station, I informed the Council that in consequence of repeated inquiries by myself the Secretary of State said that no definite answer could be given until after the Imperial Conference had finished its sittings in London. The question therefore had to be held in abeyance. As regards the low-power station, I told the Council of the arrangements that had already been made with a

well-known firm, but certain natural difficulties with regard to the installation of a low-power station in the Colony, owing to the geographical configuration, had arisen, and in consequence investigations were proceeding, so that the Secretary of State could not give an answer until a scientific reply had been ordered as to the question of dealing with these difficulties. On April 29th, only a few days later, the Government received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce urging the immediate installation without any delay of a high-power station with a radius of some 1,500 miles. They added that they saw no reason why the concession should not be given to any British subject to construct such an installation if it was not decided to do it in any other way. They also saw no reason why a monopoly in wireless should be given to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The hon. member who represents the Chamber will contradict me if I am wrong.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That is quite correct.

HIS EXCELLENCE—I took the earliest possible opportunity of transmitting that letter, dated 29th April, to the Secretary of State. My dispatch was dated 4th May. I did so with the object of enabling the dispatch to reach London while the sittings of the Imperial Conference were on, as I thought that perhaps the views of the Chamber of Commerce might be useful to the Conference while discussing the question. I also sent a copy of the question and reply asked and made in this Council. I heard nothing further for some time, and on June 23rd,

by which time I could presume that the sittings of the Conference were over, I sent a telegram to the Secretary of State asking for further information. To that telegram I received no reply until June 24th, close upon a month. The Chamber of Commerce will immediately reconsider the question.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I merely wish to say, as your Excellency is aware, that the question has been under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce for some considerable time, and the only reason why we have not made a further move is because we are waiting to get full particulars of the Secretary of State's reply before we criticise the present action of the Government. As soon as those facts are before us, the Chamber of Commerce will immediately reconsider the question.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—May I ask one or two questions, as matters are not quite clear? In the first place, I should like to ask with regard to the low-power station, what is the distance which it will be able to send wireless messages?

HIS EXCELLENCE—I think 250 to 300 miles. I speak under correction.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Another question I should like to ask is this: Are we bound to any particular firm or company at the present moment for the erection of a low-power station, or are our hands free entirely?

HIS EXCELLENCE—I think the Imperial Government have made a contract with a particular company, but I do not think I can divulge any more at the moment.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Without the consent of this Council?

HIS EXCELLENCE—The arrangement, I understand, is for the whole Empire.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill stated:

Clause 2 authorises a verbal alteration which does not affect the legal meaning. Clause 3 amends section 4 of the Principal Ordinance, which is in the following terms: "In all cases in respect to which no provision is made by this Code, the Rules of Practice for the time being in force in the Supreme Court in England shall be deemed to be in force in the Court, subject to their application and with such modifications as the circumstances may require." The principal object of the amendment is to give the

Legislative Council a greater measure of control than they have at present over the introduction into the Code (which is a legislative patchwork of the English Practice and the old repealed Hongkong Code) of new English rules of procedure.

Clause 4 carries out the evident intention of section 35, not effected owing to an error in drafting. Complainants registered in Great Britain are foreign so far as Hongkong is concerned and are dealt with by section 37, and companies like the Basel Mission (see Ordinance No. 2 of 1896) are clearly intended to be governed by the procedure under section 36. Clause 5 substitutes procedure by summons for procedure by motion in applications to set aside writs, and thereby saves costs. Clause 14 authorises the deletion of unnecessary words without effecting a change in the law. Clause 7 gives the word "estate" the meaning assigned to it by the Probate Bill, 1911, and by the Stamp Bill, 1911. Clause 8 is necessary because it is not intended that the word "statute" shall include Ordinance. It did so under section 16 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1897 (the old Interpretation Ordinance), which is being repealed by the Interpretation Bill now before the Council. Clause 9 repeals a section which was founded on the old Chancery practice of verifying pleadings by oath and which is obsolete. Clause 10 repeals the third sub-section of section 135, which is contradictory to section 700 and substitutes a useful sub-section. Clause 11 repeals three sections the purport of which is already contained in the Evidence Ordinance, 1889. Clause 12 modifies the language of section 347 so as to bring the law into conformity with the actual practice of the Court, which is a convenient practice. Clause 13 makes a slight amendment in section 349 with a view to checking frivolous applications. Clause 14 repeals a sub-section which is no longer necessary since legal tender was established in the Colony. Clause 15 states clearly what the existing practice is as to orders for "immediate execution," an expression which was left rather vague in the Principal Ordinance. Clause 16 repeals a section which is considered contradictory to section 394, and which is not to be found in the English Practice. Clause 17 is intended to make presence of debtors in custody in Court or Chambers

unnecessary in purely formal cases and to facilitate their discharge in cases where there is no opposition thereto. Clause 18 makes a verbal alteration in accordance with the practice. Section 479 required "the filing of a statement of claim and the service thereof on the Crown Solicitor," which is a self-contradictory requirement. Clause 19 repeals a transitory section of the Code, the effect of which has expired. Clause 20 makes provision for the discharge of sureties, the discharge of the defendant being already provided for. Clause 21 repeals a sub-section the effect of which is spent. Clause 22 repeals a merely declaratory section, which is deemed superfluous. Clause 23 is consequential. Clause 24 adds a proviso to section 624 declaratory of the existing practice both at home and in the Colony. Clause 25 makes a grammatical correction in section 627. Clause 26 repeals a section which has never been, and is never likely to be, acted upon. Clauses 27 and 28 make additions, based on the English practice, to section 42, which is not at present complete, and the latter part of Clause 23 introduces portions of the said practice which the Government has been instructed to introduce by the Secretary of State in the despatch dated the 8th May, 1911.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Can I make a remark in reply?

HIS EXCELLENCE—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I merely wish to say, as your Excellency is aware, that the question has been under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce for some considerable time, and the only reason why we have not made a further move is because we are waiting to get full particulars of the Secretary of State's reply before we criticise the present action of the Government. As soon as those facts are before us, the Chamber of Commerce will immediately reconsider the question.

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Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Without the consent of this Council?

HIS EXCELLENCE—The arrangement, I understand, is for the whole Empire.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That is a very important point.

HIS EXCELLENCE—The cost appears generally, though it is specifically said that it has not yet been worked out. The third point of interest in the debate was that South Africa was entirely excluded from the chain, and the delegate from South Africa stated at the Conference, if one may judge by the long debate which took place as regards the share of one particular station at Singapore.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Could your Excellency give me approximate figures?

HIS EXCELLENCE—There are no approximate figures in the Blue Book.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That is a very important point.

HIS EXCELLENCE—The cost appears generally,

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was left in Committee, and Council resumed,

THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend and codify the law as to the Interpretation of Terms and as to Commencement."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following votes were passed:

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Fifteen thousand Dollars (\$15,000)—in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Communications, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand eight hundred Dollars (\$3,800) in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, for the following two items:

Additional Lighter, \$2,000
Repairs to same, 1,800

TOTAL, \$3,800

GRADUATES AS TRAVELLERS.

NOVEL BRITISH METHODS IN CHINESE MARKET.

In his report on the trade of Canton in 1910, Mr. Pratt, acting Vice-Consul, states that signs are not wanting that merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom have succeeded to a considerable extent in revising their ideas of the exploitation of the China market.

Until comparatively recently they were content to apply to local firms, acting as their agents, and to supply them with elaborate catalogues which framed for the European market were practically unintelligible to prospective purchasers in China, and whose only use was to keep the local agent better informed of recent developments at home. What was wanted was an attractive display of samples with brief descriptions in Chinese if necessary, and competent travellers—not necessarily Europeans—to bring such samples insistently to the notice of native dealers. This is being realised, and certain foreign firms are opening showrooms for machinery and the like in important trade centres, while other firms have for some time past sent foreign travellers, accompanied by good interpreters, to various inland markets, and have found their enterprise rewarded.

The use of advertisements, too, is being greatly extended, and few Chinese cities on the main routes do not display an assortment of highly-coloured Chinese posters. The native newspapers—the number of which, already considerable, is constantly increasing—afford another excellent medium for bringing goods to the notice of native buyers, and they are well patronised by the sellers of foreign wares.

IMPROVED BY EDUCATION.

A prominent firm is at present making an interesting experiment, the advantages of which it is still too early to estimate, in employing university-trained men, at salaries considerably higher than heretofore current, to act as agents and travellers. The Oriental is a keen admirer of education, and is quick to discern whether a man is well-educated or not, and it is important that those who come into contact with him should be men who can respect.

It should, however, be remembered that the standard of living in China is much lower than in European countries, so that a large proportion of articles manufactured in Europe is quite unsaleable here. Until the development of industries in China has reached a stage considerably in advance of its present one the market for machinery must be limited to those machines suited for domestic pursuits, or at the best very small factories.

It is useless for manufacturers to look to China for a market for elaborate agricultural machinery, motor cars, labour-saving devices in the spinning and weaving trades, &c., as, in the case of motors, there are practically no roads fit for use, while the machinery is quite out of the reach of the Chinese labourer.

On the other hand, sowing machines, glass, lamps and lampware, patent medicines, cigarettes, condensed milk, &c., find a ready sale, but must be cheap. It has been found that the superior but dearer British article cannot compete with the cheaper one from the Continent, and still less with the Japanese imitation, the first being a more urgent question with the average Chinese than excellence and durability.

Many manufacturers write to various Consuls in China asking to be placed in communication with some firm likely to be willing to act on their behalf for the sale of their goods. It is, however, too often the case that the manufacturers expect the local merchants to buy a range of samples or a quantity of their goods to put before the native merchants. The local merchant is naturally unwilling to invest his money in what is necessarily speculation, and no business results.

Manufacturers in the United Kingdom would find that a little more accommodation on their part when new fields are being opened up would produce results more than proportionately favourable.

BRITISH NAVAL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CHINA FLEET.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY second



Sozodont

Everyone uses a toothwash or powder.
Most are not satisfied and try one after another.
And still the teeth are not as white and hygienically clean as they should be.
Let them try SOZODONT.
It does what is wanted and is the most pleasant dentifrice one can use—fragrant, smooth, and antiseptic.
Ask your dentist to tell you how good "Sozodont" is.
Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid, and paste; each equally effective.
Try the powder first—it meets the requirements of most people.

83-1

THE SANITAS[®] BEST DISINFECTANTS.

All Kinds and for All Purposes.

AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

"SANITAS-OKOL." 20 times the co-efficient of carbolic acid.
The ideal disinfectant for use in the Tropics. Highest efficiency and lowest cost.
Powerful Larvicide. Unaffected by organic matter, and miscible with both fresh and salt water.

"SANITAS-BACTOX" (Saponified Creosol of the same (20) guaranteed co-efficient). Homogeneous, and miscible with fresh water.

"SANITAS-SOLIDIS." a cheap but concentrated Coal Tar Disinfectant of the greatest reliability and guaranteed efficiency.

Supplies of the "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS may be had of
THE MALACCA GENERAL STORES, LTD., Malacca, F.M.S.
MESSRS. PRITCHARD & CO., Penang, S.S.
THE MEDICAL HALL, Battery Road, Singapore.
THE SINGAPORE DISPENSARY, 12, Battery Road, Singapore.
THE BRITISH DISPENSARY, 4, Battery Road, Singapore.
THE BORNEO Co., Singapore.
THE DISPENSARY, LTD., 43b, Raffles Place, Singapore.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS.

A SUBSTANTIAL BONUS FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Linggi Plantations Limited was held last month at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., to consider a resolution for increasing the capital to £125,000 by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of 2s. each. Sir William Hood Treacher (chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. J. G. Hay, the representative of the secretaries (Messrs. Gathrie & Co., Limited), read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman.—Ladies and gentlemen.—You have just heard read the resolution for increasing the capital of the company to £125,000, and you will have noticed from our letter of the 17th inst. that it is our intention to issue now only £10,000. We advise you to pass this reduction for the following principal reasons:—The total area of our property is 9,699 acres, of which 5,000 acres should be under cultivation by the end of the current year. On the advice of our late general manager, Mr. Malcolm Cumming, who has now joined our board, and after carefully weighing all the circumstances of the position, we confidently advise you that it will be to your best interests to adopt at our policy for the future a further extension of 2,000 acres, to be effected at the rate of 500 acres a year during four years, so far as labour and other conditions permit, thus bringing up our total area under rubber to 7,000 acres at least. Mr. Cumming some time ago prepared estimates to carry out this programme, and to bring into full production the balance of our cultivated area, which is about 2,500 acres, and to provide for all additional buildings, stores, factories, bungalows, &c., for the immediate and future needs of all the estates. He has taken a liberal view of the probable expenditure, and his estimate, added to our present actual requirements, amounts to a total of at least £150,000. If the resolution is carried and no unforeseen delay occurs, the Linggi Company, with an issued capital of £110,000, will at the end of the year 1917 be in possession of 7,000 acres or more of rubber in bearing, at a capital cost of under £15 an acre, fully equipped with all necessary buildings, stores and factories, together with a balance of some 2,000 acres of uncultivated land, and investments to the value of £150,000, which can be utilized to meet any unforeseen contingencies, accidents, or emergencies.

Mr. Pash said he would like to know if the directors proposed to have any portion of the new capital underwritten, because it seemed to him a pity to spend a large sum of money on underwriting.

The Chairman said that as far as underwriting was concerned it would not be necessary. The directors from the very beginning had studied the whole question, and with Mr. Cumming's advice and assistance had looked at the matter from every point of view, and as a result now laid their considered view before the meeting.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

debited to their accounts, and deducted from their wages. But lately this policy has been reversed by the Government, and it is not possible now to recover any sum whatever from the native, which puts him in a very much better position, and it is said, makes him a much happier man; but it falls upon you, the shareholders, in that you have to provide large sums for bringing these people over, which we had not anticipated before. A commission has also to be paid to the head Kangarines and routers. For all these reasons capital must be employed, and although the increase of the capital may temporarily reduce your dividends, it is obvious that by increasing your planted area your dividends in future must be greatly enhanced. (A voice—“No.”) Now, gentleman, to carry out these large schemes it is essential that you should provide us with further capital, and I think the plan for raising it indicated by our chairman is the best that can be followed; it seems the simplest and the best. It is also to be remembered that it is very essential that with large rubber areas such as we possess we should have reserve areas in the event of our not being able to continue tapping trees quite so frequently as we had thought. We shall have these reserves of rubber on which we can fall back, and by them we shall be able at least to keep your dividends steady. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Pash and Mr. G. F. Evans expressed themselves as being opposed to the issue of fresh capital.

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THE PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE "IMPERIAL CHAIN OF WIRELESS STATIONS."

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The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

The ordinary general meeting of Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Company (Limited) was held last month at the Hotel Metropole, London, under the presidency of Commandant G. Marconi.

The Chairman, in the course of a very lengthy address, said that the Transatlantic service which was opened in April last year continued to work very satisfactorily, particularly in so far as the wireless operation was concerned. He was engaged at the present time in making the necessary arrangements at the Clifton Station for the introduction of their new duplex system, and as soon as these arrangements were completed, and in the very near future, he was proposing to proceed to Canada similarly to install their Glace Bay Station. When that was done the service would be materially improved, and its capacity at least doubled with a very small increase of running expenses. A number of important contracts had been entered into, which included the erection of stations in Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, and the Canary Islands. A first agreement was made with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the erection of a coast station at Cocos Island for the purpose of maritime communication, which station would be worked on the joint account of the Cable Company and themselves. That was the first of a series of coast stations extending to Hongkong, Singapore, Malta, and Gibraltar, to be erected under similar conditions. These should materially assist their international maritime business. Important negotiations had been carried on with the French Government, which had resulted since in the completion of a working arrangement between the French Government and the affiliated Marconi companies. A Press Agency had been organised upon the high seas enabling them to receive and distribute any news of importance. During the early part of the year under review they submitted to His Majesty's Government a scheme to put all the British Possessions into wireless communication with each other, and applied for a concession for the erection and working of the necessary stations. From that proposal would appear to have developed the Imperial wireless scheme introduced by Sir Joseph Ward at the recent Imperial Conference. They would have preferred to have carried out the scheme as they had themselves proposed. There were, however, reasons, which they were quite able to appreciate, why the Government should prefer to take that scheme in hand themselves under a working arrangement with the company. It was his pleasure to propose the payment of the cumulative 7 per cent. dividend upon the Preference Shares to the end of December, 1910, and also to declare an interim dividend upon the Preference Shares for the half-year ended June 3rd at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. He had likewise the great gratification of declaring, for the first time in the history of the company, an interim dividend upon the Ordinary Shares of the company according to the amount for the time being paid up or credited as being paid up thereon.

SPEECH BY MR. MALCOLM CUMMING.

Mr. C. Malcolm Cumming.—Ladies and gentlemen.—It must be perfectly clear to all of you who have followed the workings and the progress of the Linggi Company that for a large and growing concern such as ours we must have more capital. For some time before I joined the board I advocated the extension of our uncultivated areas as money and opportunity would permit, but, of course, so far we have not been able to sanction further extensions, as the capital was not sufficient. You will understand that with such an organization as ours we can carry out extensions much more cheaply and readily than any new concerns. Another point I should like to bring before you is, that it should be our policy now to make our buildings and everything as permanent as possible, so that in the event of any heavy decrease in the price of raw rubber we should not have to spend large sums on capital account in the future. Again in the present day we have to expend very large sums in draining swamps and general sanitation, and in looking after the health of our European employees. I admit that when we first went for this rubber cultivation, I did not foresee this heavy expenditure, and just as our profits have exceeded our most sanguine expectations so has our expenditure increased somewhat in the same proportion. Of course, the question of labour looms very largely before us. In the past it was only necessary to send over Kangames to India to recruit such labour as required, and such sums as were expended on bringing them over—the amount of money advanced to them in their country and the cost of their transport to the estates—was

SPECIAL BARGAINS

TO CLEAR FOR

NEW STOCK

	SELLING PRICE	FORMER PRICE
AUTO-RACHALS	\$1,100	\$1,500
AUTO-MANUAL	\$800	\$1,900
RACHALS	\$550	\$800
BRINSMEAD	\$500	\$775
WERNER	\$495	\$000
KRUSSS	\$400	\$625
WERNER	\$395	\$755
CHALLEN	\$385	\$525
SCHIEDMAYER	\$350	\$100

ROBINSONS.

1734

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

HOW IT MAY BE REMOVED.
WITH THE BANISHMENT OF MALARIA A NEW ERA WILL DAWN IN CHINA.

These words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in China, were spoken a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that notorious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and devouring their haemoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the tropics to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, so that the patient may recover his full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstructive and revitalizing preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycerine-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous systems, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic food substances.

It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. Frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the haemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he becomes as well as he ever was before.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most deplorable manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health, and start growing again.

Sanatogen's powers in overcoming the disabilities produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the tropics, as well as by hundreds of laymen.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, of the Remount Depot, Baburagh, United Provinces, India, writes: “I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases, even their recovery to Sanatogen.”

Mr. Thomas Lyne, Calcutta, writes: “I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker with the natural round-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fog, Nervousness, and dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a remedy is to life to people out in the Tropics who have the awful heat to fight against.”

In addition to curing the after-effects of Malaria, and thus putting the body in the best possible condition to withstand the diseases of the liver, kidneys, etc., which follow its train, Sanatogen is the best known preventive of Malaria, as it maintains the body in the finest state of health, and therefore, in the most advantageous position for throwing off the attacks of the Malaria germ.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, “How to keep well in Tropical Climates,” which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent free, on application, mentioning the “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS” to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, from whom Sanatogen can be purchased.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists.

105-352

NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

B E W A R E O F IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD, & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs W. Blackwell	Capt. R. Innes
Mr W. H. Birchallough	Dr. & Mrs B. Lewis
Mr F. J. Buckland	Paton and 3 children
Mr J. Y. Chisholm	Mr T. J. McDonald
Mr H. L. Condon	Dr. O. Martin
Mr & Mrs C. H. Crocker	Mr E. V. Mitchelmore
Mr N. H. Davidson	Mr & Mrs Nisbet and child
Mr W. C. Drew	Mr W. North
Mr & Mrs G. L. Duncan	Mr V. d'Urberville
Mr E. J. W. Eames	Mr Ernest H. Ford
Mr A. F. Fearon	Mr A. T. Fritchard
Mr & Mrs. F. Ellis	Mr J. Quinn
Mr H. G. Fisher	Mr E. H. Ray
Mr D. M. G. Gratama	Mrs F. Reay
Mr H. Grothe	Mr Reid
Mr V. Goulbourn	Mr H. H. Solemon
Mr & Mrs Joseph Gould	Dr & Mrs A. A. Spalding
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr C. H. Spittle
Mr A. Harrison	Mr J. Spittle
Mr & Mrs K. S. Head	Mrs S. Squre
Mr E. J. Holmes	Mr E. C. Steiner
Mr E. M. A. Hewitt	Mr E. L. Thompson
Mr R. Horne	Mr E. J. Waterman
Dr Spencer-Hough</td	

RUBBER SHARES.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

ON 8TH AUGUST, 1911.

[MESSRS. LYALL AND EVATT'S LIST.]

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers

2s Alagar	382	389	
2s Alagar Options	18	18	
£1 Anglo-Java	359	487	
1 Anglo-Johore	785	95	
2s Anglo-Melay	1656	176	
£1 Anglo-Sumatra	558	689	
1 Ayer Kuning	1353	178	
1 Benteng	4183	489	
2s Batang Malaka	16102	172	
£1 Batu Caves	2203	235	
1 Bentig	70	769	
1 Beaufort Borneo	1586	165	
1 Bukit Kajang	375	386	
1 Bukit Lintang	7163	808	
2s Bukit Mertajam	233	26	
1 Bukit Rajah	2203	2403 x div.	
2s Bukit Selangor	15	18	18
£1 Cary United	54	103	pm
1 Castlefield	1056	1163	3
2s Chersonese	34	36	
2s Chimpul	183	184	
2s Cicely Ord	346	394	
2s Consolidated Malay	1574	178	
£1 Damansara	100311286 x div.	236	266
1 Denistown	7104	93	
2s Edinburgh	1908	2108	
£1 Federal Selangor	49	56	
2s Galang Besar	758	836	
£1 Goldcoast	776	876	
1 Golden Hope	763	8102	
1 Harpenden	1758	1908	
2s Hewgood	350	38	
2s Highlands & Lowlands	2099	276 x div.	
1 Inch Kenneth	1855	2058	
2s Jasim	18	12	
£1 Johore R. Lands	104-Pd	78	12 pm
1 Jura	119	149	
2s Kampong Kwantang	98	116	
2s Komuning 1s-pd	29	34	
2s Kape Para	49	56	
£1 Kepitigula	1043	1513	
2s Kepung	1158	125	x div.
2s Kola Tinggi	28	23	
£1 Kuala Lumpur	1239	1358	
2s Lubur (F.M.S.)	86	95	
2s Ladron	651	726	
1 Ledbury 1p.d.	55	69	
2s Linggi Ord.	208	276	pm.
2s London Asiatic	98	109	
£1 Lumut 16s pd.	98	128	pm.
1 Malacca 7½ Pref.	1608	1788	
1 Ord.	1676	1826	
2s Merlimau	33	36	
2s Melaka Options	18	186	
£1 Mount Austin	2765	313	
1 N. Hammock	5265	558 x div.	
2s Padang Java	23	29	
2s Pataling	33	442	
2s Padih	6	74	
£1 Parma	203	226	
2s Port Dickson	par	44 pm.	
1 Remba Prof.	224	258	
1 R. Est. of Johore	165 pd	258	30-6
2s R. E. of Krian	210	33	
£1 R. Invest Trust 10s pd.	79	91	pm.
1 Sagga	2054	2276	
1 Sapong	2389	276	
1 Seafield	908	938	
2s Selangor	408	458 x div.	
£1 Sendayan 18s pd.	208	308	pm.
2s Singat	383	43	
£1 Seremban	708	813 x div.	
1 Shelford	489	576 x div.	
1 Sialang	298	358 x div.	
2s Singapore Para	36	43	
2s Straits S. Borneo	533	56	
£1 Straits Rubber	91610226 x div.		
2s Sumatra Para	83	92	
£1 Sungai Choi	639	726	
2s Sungai Kanar	971	1389	
£1 Sungai Krian Prof.	239	276	
1 Sungai Salak	69	975 x div.	
1 Sungai War	1008	1039	
1 Tanjung Malim 12s pd.		166 pm.	
1 Tengkah Prof.	156	20	
1 Teluk	526	59	
£1 Troulby	908	976	
1 United Siak	829	976	
1 United Sta Betong	224	25	
2s United Sumatra	69	742	
2s United Temisang	165	183 x div.	
2s Val d'Or	110	24	
2s Vallombrosa	303	326 x div.	
2s Yam Seng	783	883 x div.	
1 Alor Gajah	\$145	150	
10 Ayer Hitam	3400	3600	
1 Ayer Kuning	050	070	
11 Ayer Molok	1573	1624	
50 Ayer Paus	345	355	
1 Bakut Timah	825	900	
1 Bukt K. B.	055	065	
10 Chengkak Serdan	425	450	
10 Cheras	250	350	
£1 Duff	350	375	
81 Glenealy	125	130	
5 Haytor	600	725	
10 Horrieta	88 pd	1000 pm.	
10 Indragiri	500	600	
1 Jimah	0234	0274	
5 Kolomak	2904	2755	div.
5 Kempas	250	275	
5 Latas	150	160	
1 Matala Pinds	050	060	
2 Mataloff	125	140	
5 Maudan	350 pd	500 pd.	
5 Meriti	100	1000	
1 Mukti	055	065	
10 Negeri Sembilan	425	450	
10 Negeri Sembilan	250	350	
2 New Sorendab	195	210	
5 New Singapore	525	555	
1 Nyulas	027	032	
5 Pajam	950	975	
1 Pantai	110	115	
10 Pegoh	2700	275	
10 Pulau Balang	\$250 pd.	1000 pm.	
1 Pungkor	035	045	
5 Radella	850	975	
2 Sandycroft	1700	1800	
2 Singapores & Johore	10001010500 pd.		
2 Sungai Bagan	075	090	
10 St. Helena	1600		
1 Tumbakal	050	060	
5 Tuluk Anson	400	425	
2 Trafalgar	070	080	
10 Ulu Pandan	050	055	
1 United Malacca	050	055	
1 United Singapore	110	115	
Rs. 50 Jobong	\$12000	13000	

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportman," reproduced in book form

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS
ON 11TH AUGUST, 1911.

[J. P. BISSET & CO.'S LIST.]

COMPANY	Paid Up	Quotation
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$310, buyers
National of China	20	\$80, sales
Ruso-Chinese	11574	Tls. 95
Insurance—		
Union Society C'tw	\$100	\$620, sales & b.
North-China	25	Tls. 107, sales
Yangtze Assocn.	100	\$115, buyers
Canton	50	\$210
Hongkong Fire	50	\$335, buyers
China Fire	20	\$22, buyers
Shipping—		
Indo-China (pref. def.)	25	Tls. 46, buyers
Shull Trans. (ord. pref.)	21	\$2440
S'hai Tug & (pref. ord.)	210	Tls. 20, sellers
Lighter ... (ord.)	T60	Tls. 47, sellers
Kochien Transporta-tion & Tow-boat	T50	Tls. 30, sellers
SOLE AGENTS		
HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA		

A LEADER IN ISRAEL

THE LONG LIFE OF THE LATE CHIEF RABBI.

Israel says London contemporary, mourns the death of its great leader, Dr. Herman Adler, Chief Rabbi of the British Jews; and, indeed, the grief of Israel will be shared by thousands of others outside the ranks of Jewry who can admire the noble life of the man who did so much for his vast community.

Dr. Adler was something more than Chief Rabbi of the British Jews: he was a figure in the national life of the past quarter of a century.

He stood out, in the popular imagination, as the true heroic type of the orthodox Jew, white bearded and mild-eyed as the patriarchs of old, learned with the wisdom of the ancients. He was the representative of Jewry—there are other leaders, of course, leaders of the Portuguese, the Reform, and the Liberal sections of Judaism—but, for the man in the street, the venerable Chief Rabbi, in his high velvet cap, was the leader of Israel.

THE CHIEF RABBI.

He appeared at all great ceremonies of State, at all important meetings, when every section of society was represented in some common cause for the good of the people; and—he was the mouthpiece of the Jews at home in voicing their homage or sympathy in great matters.

Many have seen him—the old man whose shoulders were bowed with much learning and study, whose beard, once red, was whitened with his ripe years of three score and twelve; whose eyes beamed benevolently behind gold-rimmed glasses.

GENTLE PERSONALITY.

Those whose privilege it was to meet him must remember now the impression they carried away with them of that personality in which patience, gentleness, and an all-embracing sympathy were the dominant characteristics.

His voice was singularly melodious. Not even the slight touch of accent betraying his Hanoverian origin could mar the music of his voice when he preached.

The spirit of religious unrest broods over Israel, and the greatest triumph of Dr. Adler's closing years was his success in preventing open rupture. It is his personality, forced by its very gentleness, which has kept the people from scattering, and checked the propaganda of those who would revolutionise the order of ancient traditions.

His was no idle office. The Chief Rabbi must care not only for the spiritual welfare of his people, but for their material progress as well.

His work lay as much in the West—he lived in Bayswater—as in the East, where at his office in Finsbury-square he dealt with the great array of communal matters that came to him daily.

BETH DIN.

He was at the head of all meetings that discussed the affairs of British Jewry, or considered philanthropic and educational schemes. He was called upon to consecrate synagogues, to solemnise marriages, to lecture here, there and everywhere.

Then, at noon, he would preside at the Beth Din—the ecclesiastical court—in a Mulberry street, E. Here he was the modern Solomon, settling disputes of Jewish litigants who

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 17th August—Shanghai 13th August, General Butterfield & Swire.
BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. S. Somhill, 17th August—Sandakan 12th Aug., Timber and General—Molchers & Co.
HONG WAN I, British str., 2,050, Halfsworth, 16th August—Singapore 11th August, General—Joo Tok Sing.
KINKAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,655, Awaki, 10th August—from Amoy, Misaki Bureau Kaiso.
KWANGTSE, Chinese str., 1,468, J. C. Pratt, 16th August—Shanghai 13th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
LOOSK, German str., 1,014, G. Schultze, 17th August—Bangkok and Swatow 10th Aug., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SVERIGE, British str., 4,011, F. S. Cowley, 17th August—Shanghai 13th August, General—A. Weir & Co.
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,350, Fraser, 16th August—Saigon 12th August, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.
TENGSAI, British str., 1,045, D. W. Ritchie, 17th August—Newchow 9th and Chefoo 10th August, Beams and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
17th August.
Anhui, British str., for Canton.
Carl Breidenbach, German str., for Hoikow.
Froehlich, British str., for Chefoo.
Hastan, British str., for Swatow.
Kinkan Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
Nippon Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Welsh Prince, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

17th August.
ARCADIA, British str., for Shanghai.
HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.
IHO MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
KAMO MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
KWANG TSE, Chinese str., for Canton.
KWANG PING, British str., for Swatow.
LAKETTE, British str., for Saigon.
RAJAHUNI, German str., for Bangkok.
YUCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Tingmee* reports: High sea and heavy rain equal.
The British str. *Hong Wan I* reports: Fresh monsoon, moderate sea and fine weather throughout.
The Chinese str. *Kwangtse* reports: Strong SW. wind with rain and rough sea during the passage.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Siberia* arrived at Manila on 12th inst., and is expected to leave that port on 17th inst., and arrive at Hongkong to-morrow a.m.
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *China* sailed from Yokohama on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd inst.
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Macchuria* sailed from San Francisco on the 2nd instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th instant.
The T.K.K. str. *Chigo Maru* sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 9th inst. on route via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on or about the 5th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The L.G.M. str. *Cobden* left Sydney on the 29th ultmo. at 11 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nihon Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via ports on the 9th inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.
The E. & A. str. *Eastern* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 16th instant morning for Manila and this port.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 8 a.m. on the 16th inst., and left again at 5 a.m. on Thursday for Kobe, where he is due to arrive at 5 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 8th instant a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The L.G.M. str. *Rhein* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 26th ultmo., left Coblenz on the 12th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd inst.

THE HUMAN MAIL.
The Aman str. *Japan* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th instant afternoon, and may be expected here to-day.

BELGIAN STEAMERS.
The Phillips Co. str. *Rubi* left Manila on the 15th instant, and is due here to-day at day-light.

The Ben Line str. *Bengal* from Leith, Mid-dlebury and London left Singapore on the 11th instant for this port.

The str. *Ryoga* from Portland is expected to arrive at this port on 23rd inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattli Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 22nd ultmo., and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

The str. *Glenesh* passed the Suez Canal on the 25th ult., and is due here on or about the 1st prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Bago Maru* sailed from Manzanillo for Hongkong on the 8th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about the 29th prox.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID. Taking cargo at through rates to the PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, EGYPT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship
NIPPON.
Capt. Taratochia, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 28th August, P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince Building, Hongkong, 26th July, 1911.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "l," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	ROUTE	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANIA	Brit. str.	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.	
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NOVA	Brit. str.	G. Philipps	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.	
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	CAERNARTHENSHIRE	Brit. str.	I. L. Daniel	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 29th inst.	
LONDON, ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	G. J. Caldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th Sept.	
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BRISAGIA	Gor. str.	Girardini	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.	
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PREUBSEN	Gor. str.	Bahlo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Sept.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Gor. str.	Rous	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	
AMBRIA	AMBRIA	Gor. str.	Feldmann	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Sept.	
MARINELLES	YEDDO	Gor. str.	Wehausen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th Sept.	
MARINELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIROKO-MARU	Jap. str.	OLOF WIJK, LTD.	About 20th Sept.		
MARINELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at D'light		
ALESIA	ALESIA	Gor. str.	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Sept., at D'light	
INDRADEO	INDRADEO	Am. str.	Hahel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th Sept.	
MONTRAGÉ	KLEIST	Am. str.	L. Massa	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
MONTRAGÉ	KATUNA	Am. str.	W. H. Lee	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst., P.M.	
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR	Am. str.	F. S. Cowley	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ABOUT 26TH INST.	
MONTRAGÉ	MONTRAGÉ	Am. str.	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	ABOUT 5TH SEPT.	
MONTRAGÉ	NISSHO MARU	Am. str.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	ON 1ST SEPT.		
MONTRAGÉ	YEDDO	Am. str.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	ON 14TH SEPT.	
MONTRAGÉ	TAIWAN	Am. str.	W. Davison	ON 12TH SEPT., AT NOON		
MONTRAGÉ	YAWATA MARU	Am. str.	W. Davison	ON 22ND INST., AT 11 A.M.		
MONTRAGÉ	YAWATA MARU	Am. str.	W. Davison	ON 6TH SEPT., AT 11 A.M.		
MONTRAGÉ	COBLENZ	Gor. str.	S. Tomimura	ON 12TH SEPT., AT 4 P.M.		
MONTRAGÉ	COBLENZ	Gor. str.	H. S. Smith	TO-DAY, AT NOON.		
MONTRAGÉ	AKARI MARU	Jap. str.	E. Street	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	ON 26TH INST., AT 1 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	NISSHO MARU	Jap. str.	Elvind Meyer	PORLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	ON 1ST SEPT.	
MONTRAGÉ	NISSHO MARU	Jap. str.	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	TO-DAY, AT 4 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 1ST SEPT., AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 1ST SEPT., AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	COBLENZ	Gor. str.	L. Klugkist	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 9TH SEPT., AT D'LIGHT	
MONTRAGÉ	COBLENZ	Gor. str.	L. Klugkist	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 22ND INST.	
MONTRAGÉ	AKARI MARU	Jap. str.	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 31ST INST., AT 11 A.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	NISSHO MARU	Jap. str.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 30TH INST., AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	QUICK DESPATCH.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	V. McCloud-Liddell	TO-YO KISEN KAISHA	ON 23RD INST., AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	Hooper	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 23RD INST., AT D'LIGHT	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	J. B. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 25TH INST., AT 4 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	TO-MORROW, AT M'NIGHT	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	Wm. Lloyd Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 22ND INST., AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	ABOUT 23RD INST.	
MONTRAGÉ	SUNDA	Gor. str.	H. E. Evans, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ON 28TH INST.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	J. Teranaka	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	ON 31ST INST.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 1ST SEPT., AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	G. W. Cockman	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ABOUT 14TH SEPT.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	Roe	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ABOUT 17TH OCTOBER.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	J. S. Roach	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	QUICK DESPATCH.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	J. W. Evans	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	ON 23RD INST., AT 10 A.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	W. C. Passmore	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	ON 23RD INST., AT 1 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	W. O. Jones	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	ON 25TH INST., AT 1 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	P. H. Rolfe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	TO-MORROW, AT 4 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	S. Crosby	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 21ST INST., AT 2 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	Sidford	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	ON 22ND INST., AT 4 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	Teak	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 22ND INST., AT 4 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	M. C. Smith	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 25TH INST., AT 2 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	H. Mathias	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	ON 25TH INST., AT 4 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	Tozawa	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 24TH INST., AT 8 A.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	Van D. Jalink	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 22ND INST.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	G. F. Hudson	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	QUICK DESPATCH.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	T. A. Mitchell	DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.	TO-MORROW, AT 3 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	J. Speed	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 31ST INST., AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 21ST INST., AT 4 P.M.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	W. Egall	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ABOUT 2ND OF AUG.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.	E. de Catalano	MESSAGEURS MARITIMES	TO-MORROW, AT NOON.	
MONTRAGÉ	YEWADA	Jap. str.			ON 30TH INST., AT 2 A.M.	

2 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon	Sea Special
OF CALL	Capt. H. Powell	19th Aug.	Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP, NORE	Above	About	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE.	Capt. G. Phillips	23rd Aug.	
NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SOCOTRA, SAID, AND MARSEILLE	Capt. G. J. Coldwell	About	Freight only
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (SUNDA and YOKOHAMA)	Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	24th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
DELTA	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI ASSAYE	Capt. G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	31st Aug.	Freight and Passage.
For Further Particulars apply to	E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent	14th Sept.	

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	TAIWAN	On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.
AMOT, MINGPO and CHINKIANG	HANGCHOW	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SAMARANG and SOU'RABAYA	HUNAN	On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	KAIFONG	On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
HOLLOW and HAIPHONG	SUNGKING	On 24th Aug., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 24th Aug., 7 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENSIN	HUCHOW	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
SS. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Amidships, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. S.S. "KAFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.		
SHANGHAI LINE-FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUA," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA," and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
NB-Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A.C.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.		
The Steamer "Lantau" leaves Hongkong, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.		TELEPHONE 36
REDUCED FARES-SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.		
For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.	AGENTS	[10]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 19th Aug., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Tuesday, 22nd Aug., Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 26th Aug., 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU	CHEONGSHIN	Sunday, 27th Aug., Daylight
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Thursday, 31st Aug., Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo Tientsin & Newchwang. † Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simpona, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 18th August, 1911. GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPF SCHIFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK. TAKING Cargo at Through Routes, all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Bullio Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMEWARD.

OUTWARD.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SILESIA	22nd Aug.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BRISGAVIA	26th Aug.
S.S. RHEINFELS	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. AMBRIA	1st Sept.
S.S. SUEVIA	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. ALESIA	15th Sept.
S.S. BAYERN	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. PREUSSEN	22nd Sept.
S.S. ARCADIA	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. RHEINFELS	29th Sept.
S.S. SLAVONIA			
S.S. SCANDIA			
S.S. SPEZIA			

For Further Particulars, apply to— HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. [12]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING.

"HAITAN" Capt. J. S. Roach FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG" Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHENG" Capt. W. C. Pasmore FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 1 P.M.

* The s.s. "Haicheng" will not call at Swatow.

During the Month of August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LA PRAIRIE & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE.

The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON MARU" (CAPT. W. E. FILMER),

Will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th August next, at NOON, via Shanghai and Nagasaki to KOBE, where Passengers and Cargo will be transhipped to the new and improved triple screw turbine steamer,

"SHINYO MARU" (CAPT. H. S. SMITH),

The latest addition to the Trans-Pacific Service, and sister ship of the S.S. "TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU."

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMERS TONS DATES

KIYOMARU ... 17,500 TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

The S.S. "KIYOMARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at NOON.

FARES FROM HONGKONG

To LONDON £71.10.0 and Return 6 Months. £120.00.

To VALPARAISO £60.00.

Through Tickets to all Principal Points in U.S.A., Canada and Europe.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to Officials of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services and Missionaries.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT, King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier). [339]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMERS TONS DATES

SIBERIA 18,000 SATURDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.

MANCHESTER 27,000 FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.

MONGOLIA 27,000 SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

KOREA 18,000 SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.

SIBERIA 18,000 FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.

MANCHESTER 27,000 SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.

MONGOLIA 27,000 SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.

KOREA 18,000 FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws. All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. Od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BREATH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) GRANTED UPON APPLICATION.

To European Points—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points—Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Staffs of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and in the company of their families.

Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA 10,200 TONS FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

PERSIA 9,000 TONS FRIDAY, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the P.M. MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA, FIRST CLASS.

SAFETY SALOON SERVICE is furnished on Intermediate Dates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £45.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT. [48]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

STEAMERS TONS DATES

HIRANO MARU 18,000 WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.

TANGO MARU 18,000 Sept., at Daylight.

TEPLITZ WATER

NOW IN STOCK

\$18 PER CASE OF 100 PINTS.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY HOUSE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

GUSTAV FEILER,
NETZSCHKAU i. VGTL.,
 MANUFACTURER OF
WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN
 and UNION CASHMERES.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.



Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China

Hugo C.A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

1670-22

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Devanha, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR.	PER	DATE
Shanghai ...	Welsh Prince	Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Houay ...	Dagney	Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Nippon Maru	Printed Matter and Samples
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Registration ... 9.30 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.00 A.M.)
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Macao		Friday, 18th, NOON
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)		Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Zambango, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle, Hoilow and Haiphong		Taiyuan ... Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Delagoa Bay, Durban, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay and Cape Town		Carl Diederichsen
EUROPE & C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Borneo Ardrosson
(Letters posted in all the pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed to day, at 5 P.M.		Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Sundanam ...		Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya		Saturday, 19th, NOON
Bjoli and Kobo ...		Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)		Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao		Saturday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		Saturday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy, Ningpo and Chinkiang ...		Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai		Saturday, 19th, Registration 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Letters ... 10th, 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Samerang and Sourabaya		Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Mula, Cebu and Iloilo ...		Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Kehung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma		Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel		Kiyo Maru ... Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle		St. Albans ... Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai		Kwongsang, Hsiyang, Kaijung ... Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 22nd, NOON
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ...		Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
EUROPE, & C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Wednesday, 23rd, Printed Matter and Samples
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		Registration ... 9.30 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.00 A.M.)
Kleist ...		Registration ... 9.30 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.00 A.M.)
Hoilow and Haiphong		No late fee.
Shanghai		Letters ... NOON
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin ...		Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAIKI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO		Wednesday, 23rd, Printed Matter and Samples
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Registration ... 10.15 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
Manila		Registration ... 9.30 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)		No late fee.
Tsingtao and Tientsin ...		Letters ... NOON
Loongtung, Chekiang, Hainan, Huihiong ...		Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Siberia ...		Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 17th.		
ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/93
Bank Bills, on demand	1/92	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/91	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/92	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/92	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/92	
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	225
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	229
On demand	183	
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	45
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	44
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	133
Bank, on demand	133	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	133
Bank, on demand	133	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	75
	Private, 30 days' sight	76
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	87
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Pesos	87
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	76
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	107
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	14 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	84
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	84
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$56.10	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2 d.	
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	per cent.	
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	37.29 discount	
Chinese ... 10 "	37.63	
Hongkong ... 20 "	37.18	
Hongkong ... 10 "	37.54	

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, AUGUST 17th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATION CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$910
China Borsig Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	1,287 10/
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	89, sales
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	1,40, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spng. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 80
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 10	all	56
International Cotton Manufg Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 45
Lau-Kung-Mow C. Spng. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	52, buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	Tls. 74	all	72, buyers
DOGS AND WHARVES.—				
Hong Kong & Wharf G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$85	all	550
Hongkong and Whamps Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$60	all	552, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all	58, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	73,90
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	52,00
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	52,00
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	52,00
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$80	all	8116, x div.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Ps. 10	all	511
Hongkong Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$25	all	510, sellers
Hongkong & South China Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	518, sellers
15,000	\$10	all	57	57, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canberra Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	5210, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	5124, sal. & bu.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	all	525, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	5350
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	5168
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	5115, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	5215, @ Er 73,
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	597, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	57, buyers
Humfoon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	526, buyers
Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	518, buyers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	544
MINING.—				
Société Francaise des Charbres du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	5700
Rambur Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	230,000	£1	all	52
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	512
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	all	510, sales
75,000	\$10	all	55	buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	5140, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	5262, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	510, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	519, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.C.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	5238, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	def	25	566, £15-7.6.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	21	all	78, sellers